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The Words of a Brave Man.

In his modest and manly speech at the Madison Square Garden, ex-Secretary FAIR-CHILD summed up in about two dozen words the duty of all Democrats who believe, like himself and Mr. CARLISLE that the election of BRYAN would be an immeasurable misfortune to this country:

"I shall not refuse to vote or to let it be known how I am to vote because that in me would now be a cuwardly thing."

Cowardice is the word; not the less cowdeceptive plea whatsoever.

Honor to the American Democrat who and justest of rebukes when he made it!

Bryan's Sermon.

a hortatory mood:

" I have sometimes felt tempted to deliver a sermon. My text is already selected, and when I can no longer restrain myself and when I preach my sermon you will find my text in JAMES. It reads like this? If a man sags that he loves GOD and hates his brother,

would not use that strong language myself, but I have no right to amend the Bible, and that is what the Bible says. My text would be short but my sermon would be long if I tried to show you how many there are of them. How many are there who confess that they love GOD and hate their neighbors?"

You can see the smug satisfaction on those thin lips. What a truly pious frame of mind the good man was in! Whose voice is the loudest in preaching the devil's gospel of hate and envy? Who is unwearied in setting neighbor against neighbor, " the poor" against "the rich." the workman against the employer, the unsuccessful against the successful, the shiftless against the saving, the loafers against the industrious, the incapable against the able? Who bellows from a thousand stumps plain statement of the truth: that this is a Government of syndicates and Trusts, that the uncommon people grind the faces of the common, that the Republicans want to raise armies and build forts to intimidate or shoot down their Democratic neighbors? Who improves each shining hour by belching calumny and false suggestion, envy, malice and all uncharitableness?

The first man to confess that he hates his neighbors and puts his whole heart and gall into making them hate one another, should be WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Has China Offered Manchuria to Russia?

We shall await with no little interest the confirmation or denial of the cabled report that the Czar has received from the Chinese Emperor a letter in which at a time when the Senate was deliberating upon the Russia is requested to establish a protec- treaty shows that no action on our part except surtorate over Manchuria. Should the report prove authentic, we shall soon learn whether the recent Anglo-German agreement really binds the contracting parties to take aggressive action against Russia, should that power acquire "territorial advantages under any form whatever."

It is by no means incredible that the Chinese Imperial Government has invited, or may invite, Russia to take Manchuria under her protection. When Port Arthur and Talienwan were leased to the Czar, and when special privileges were conceded to his subjects in the " whole region north to turn murderously upon the Americans, of the Great Wall," it was obvious that not only Manchuria but Mongolia and much of Chinese Turkestan were ear-marked the minutes of a meeting held in Horgas belonging to Russia's sphere of influ- kong on May 4, 1898, four days after ence. From the acquisition of a sphere DEWKY's entrance into Marila Pay. The of influence to the establishment of a protectorate is but a short step, which we tors, with AGUINALDQ's name at the head. have expected to see taken at no very dis-

tant day.

taken at this time, nor do we believe it will be. Russia cannot afford to lose the friendship of the United States, or expose dealings with us. She certainly would be guilty of duplicity, should she annex Manchuria under any guise at this time, for she has given our State Department explicit assurances that she will evacuate that province the moment tranquillity of the Filipinos." and order are reëstablished in North China, provided no other foreign Power shall undertake to carry any further the dismemberment of the Middle Kingdom. We had a right to request such assurances. for the reason that we have a large and Increasing trade with Newchwang, the principal Manchurian port, and, in reliance upon the promise given by the St. Petersburg Government, we have withdrawn from Pekin the whole of our expeditionary force except a small body of soldiers detalled to serve as guard of our legation.

No matter, therefore, how probable it of Marchuria, we do not think that Russia order for the surprise and assassinacircumstances, for she would thereby risk and a murderous uprising in the city itself. the forfeiture of the confidence and good | We quote part of this order dated at Malawill of this country.

There is another reason why Russia AGUINALDO: is unlikely to establish a protectorate over Manchuria at this time. She would either assertion of ascendancy over Corea, and situation of the American outposts and headquarters, the resultant interruption of easy maritime communication between Vladivostock and Port Arthur, or else she would have to face | should send in first four men with a good present forthwith a contest with the Mikado's empire, although the Trans-Siberian Railway is unfinished, and although even that part of it which is nominally completed, is notoriously unfitted for the quick trans- signal. This, whenever it is possible, at the moment portation of large bodies of troops and of attack. great quantities of military supplies. It is hard to say which would be the sharper horn of the dilemma. Russia cannot wish to be driven to adopt either alternative. It is clearly for her interests to postpone the settlement of the Manchurian question and the Corean question, which are inexricably connected, until the Trans-Siberian

Railway is not only finished, but put in

effective condition, a task the performance of which will require some years.

Even if Russia could establish a protectorate over Manchuria at this juncture, without offending the United States and without abandoning Corea to Japan, she would still have England and Germany to reckon with. The agreement into which the two Powers last named have lately 6 00 entered would have no reason for existence, if it were merely a self-denying ordinance, and if its third article did not embody a warning that the ancexation of Manchuria by Russia would not be allowed. England and Germany had already promised each other and the rest of the treaty Powers that they would not make the recent troubles in China a pretext for the further mutilation of her territory. No special agreement between the Berlin and London Foreign Offices was needed to convince the world that the promise would be kept. There pine Islands. was, however, a good reason for entering into such an agreement on Oct. 16, the day when it was signed, if at that date it was already known or suspected that the Chinese Government might offer to cede Manchuria to Russia in order to secure the latter's aid in reducing to a minimum the reparation to be made to the other treaty

Powers. It would be manifestly absurd for England and Germany to renounce respectively their claims upon the Province of Shanardice if the duty is evaded under any self- tung and upon the Yangtse basin, if Russia were not only to annex Manchuria but to sustain the Pekin Government in cutting made that straightforward declaration; down to an insignificant sum the pecuand shame on those to whom he perhaps | niary indemnity due to British and German unconsciously administered the severest subjects. We take for granted, therefore, that, if an offer of Manchuria has been actually made, the third article of the Anglo-German agreement practically binds the contracting parties to protest against In his speech at Morristown, N. J., Col. its acceptance. To such a protest Russia BRYAN dripped with unction. He was in must needs submit, for if she is scarcely able under existing circumstances to cope with Japan alone, she could not possibly make head against the Mikado, were he assisted by the German and British

military and naval forces. Whether or no an offer to cede Manchuria to Russia has been made, we may be tolerably certain that no such cession can be carred out.

February 4, 1899.

In his letter accepting the Republican nomination, President McKINLEY referred briefly to the circumstances under which AGUINALDO and his followers thrus, upon the Administration the duty of defending American States took \$75,000. the flag and suppressing insurrection in Luzon. As the whole fabric of the false issue of imperialism and military oppression rests upon a perversion of the historical facts, we print again the President's

"Long before their leader [AGUINALDO] had reached Manila, they had resolved if the commander of the American Navy would give them arms with which to fight the Spanish army they would later turn upon us, which they did murderously and without the shadow of cause or justification. * * *

" It has been asserted that there would have been no fighting in the Philippines If Congress had declared its purpose to give independence to the Taral The insurgents did not wait for the insurgents. action of Congress. They assumed the offensive, our responsibility for the beginning of the conflict have forgotten that before the treaty was ratified in the Senate and while it was being debated in that body, and while the Bacon resolution was under disussion, on February 4, 1899, the insurgents attacked the American Army, after being previously advised that the American forces were under orders not to fire upon them except in defence.

" The papers found in the recently captured archives of the insurgents demonstrate that this attack had been carefully planned for weeks before it occurred. Their unprovoked attack upon our soldiers growing correspondingly. render and abandonment would have prevented the nobting, and leaves no doubt in any fair mind where the responsibility rests for the shedding of American

In the course of his Canton speech last President's statement. They are of prime importance, and should be considered attentively by every honest-minded opponent of what has been called the " Philippine policy" of the Administration.

The evidence of the previous intention of AGUINALDO and his fellow conspirators after using them as far as possible, is conclusive. The War Department possesses minutes are signed by the Tagal conspira-Thus attested stands the original record of Agoncii Lo's proposition, which was unani-We did not expect, however, to see it mously approved:

"There will be no better occasion than the present for the expeditionary forces to land on those islands and arm themselves at the expense of the Americans herself to the suspicion of bad faith in her , and assure the attainment of our legitimate aspirations against those very people.

"The Filipino people, unprovided with arms, will be the victim of the de mands and exactions of the Unite d States, but provided with arms will be able to oppose themselves to them and struggle for their independence, in which consists the true happiness

This project of duplicity and treachery, conceived not by the "Filipino people" but by an outside gang of adventurers, headed by a man who had accepted \$400,-000 from Spain, five months earlier, for withdrawing himself from the Philippines, was actually carried out according to the original programme. Having gained transportation back to the island from which Spain had bought his departure, having obtained arms and ammunition from the American forces, and having collected an army of Tagalogs, Spaniards, bardits and pirates, AGUINALDO issued, twentyis that the present Manchu dynasty might seven days before the ratification of the like to gain Russia's support by a cession | Treaty of Paris, his formal preliminary dude. can accept the offer under the present tion of the American forces at Manila, los, January 9, 1899, and signed by Emilio

" All of the chiefs and Filipino brothers should be ready and courageous for the combat and should in ascribing a London origin to the word, have to acquiesce in Japan's immediate take advantage of the opportunity and study well the observing especially secret places where they can

approach and surprise the enemy. The chief of those who go to attack the barracks for the American commander. Immediately after will follow four others who will make a presence of looking for the same officer for some reason, and a larger group shall be concealed in the corners or houses in order to aid the other groups at the first

"They should not prior to the attack look at the Americans in a threatening manner. To the contrary, the attack on the barracks by the Sandatahan should be a complete surprise and with decision and courage. One should go alone in advance in order o kill the sentinel.

" All Flipinos, real defenders of their country, should live on the alert to assist simultaneously the inside attack at the very moment that they note the first movement in whatever barrie or suburb, having assurance that all the troops that surround Manila

will proceed without delay to force the enemy's line and unite themselves with their brothers in the city.

"EMILIO AGUINALDO."

This intended treachery and this carefully planned murder were perpetrated nearly a month later, on the night of February 4. two days before the Senate ratified the treaty by which we acquired the sovereignty of the islands. The attack was repulsed by the heroic little army which fought that night under our flag; but the soil then not yet our own was stained with the blood of the American soldiers who died in defeating Aguinaldo's plan of treachery and assassination. Two days later, with full knowledge of this attack and with the approval of Mr. BRYAN, the

Senate confirmed the treaty. And from that day to this, steadily and without hesitation, has the McKinley Administration done its duty in the Philip-

Trade in American Timepieces. By the census of 1890, there were fortyfour clock and watch factories in the United States. Four-fifths of the \$6,000,000 capital invested in clock making was planted in the State of Connecticut and seven-tenths of the capital invested in watch making was in Illinois.

In the fiscal year of 1890-01, clocks and watches to the value of \$2,285,000 were imported into the United States, and the exports of American-made clocks and watches for the same period was \$1,580,-000. Americans imported more timepieces than they sold abroad. During the twelve months ending July 1, 1900, according to a recent Treasury bulletin, the imports of clocks and watches had decreased to \$1,750,000, and the export trade was nearly \$2,000,000, the trade for the last month in the fiscal year indicating that our exports were about \$2,400,000 for the calendar year 1900.

Although clocks and watches made in Geneva, Copenhagen, Paris and Birmingham have long enjoyed great celebrity abroad, American manufacturers have been able to build up a profitable market in many countries in which it is necessary to overcome local competition. Last year American clocks and watches to the value of \$629,000 were sold in Great Britain; in Germany, a comparatively new field for such exports, timepieces to the value of \$40,000 were sold. To Canada last year American clocks and watches valued at \$416,000 were sent, to Brazil \$60,000, to Mexico \$30,000, to Argentina \$26,000, and to the West Indies \$23,000. The minor South

The increase in the foreign markets for American-made clocks and watches is not due chiefly to sales in the Orient. To Australia last year American clocks and watches to the value of \$200,000 were sent, to Japan \$100,000 worth, to British India \$85,000 worth, to Africa \$60,000, and to Asiatic countries, exclusive of India and Japan, \$60,000 The sale of American clocks and watches in the Philippines was when it amounted to \$15,000; and during the first six months of the present year the increase of exportations in these articles to China was from \$18,000 to \$53,000.

American manufacturing facilities for clock and watch making are almost unperfection of patents and economies in and tolerable pian. production, the larger use of aluminum and nickel and the utilization of improved crease largely the purchases at home, platform? while the foreign demand for them is

As is well known, imported clocks and watches are usually of an expensive sort, whereas those exported from this country are cheap, plain and durable But for this fact the disparity between imports and exports, reversed since 1890, would appear Wednesday night, Secretary Root pro- to be even greater. The American foreign duced the documents which prove the trade is at present larger in clocks than n watches.

What Is the Origin of "Dude"?

Usually it takes a long time for a slang understood by everybody, to attain that degree of respectability which will secure admission to the dictionary and the company of its more dignified predecessors in the first appearance, whether because of rivalry more tender regard toward "dialect" forms that characterizes the modern philologist. It is now paying the penalty for its sudden elevation in the doubts cast on its origin and the ponderous etymologies that learned men are building up around it.

The word was taken up lexicographically first by the "Century Dictionary" in 1889 as follows:

"dude. [A slang term said to have originated in London, England. It first became known in general colloquial and newspaper use at the time of the socalled 'esthetic' movement in dress and manners. in 1882-3. The term has no antecedent record and is probably merely one of the spontaneous products f popular slang. There is no known way, even in slang etymology, of deriving the term, in the sense used, from duds (formerly sometimes spelled dudes), clothes, in the sense of fine clothes; and the connec tion, though apparently natural, is highly improbable.! A fop, or exquisite, characterized by affected refinements of dress, speech, manners and galt, and a serious mien: hence, by an easy extension, and with less of contempt, a man given to excessive refine ment of fashion in dress."

In 1890 the "Standard Dictionary" followed suit with this statement:

"duds. A person who renders himself socially consplcyous by the affectation of an exaggerated fastidiousness in dress, deportment, discourse, &c. one unduly devoted to the niceties of dress or manners: also, a more serious representative of superfine ideas, style or taste; as, a clerical dude; a literary

The word was first heard in the streets and in the theatres of London in 1881-'82, in connection with the affectations of the eisthetes in dress and manners. This satirical application of duds or dudes, so long established in the familiar use of all English people, was not only natural but almost inevitable. See dud; dudder; duddery."

The two accounts agree, it will be noticed, in connecting it with the "lily in the hand' and knee breeches idlocy and, practically, in the date 1882. The "Standard" adds a derivative meaning, which is the slang of society and never was the slang of the street. But while the late Prof. WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY and Dr. C. P. G. SCOTT. the etymologists of the "Century" took into consideration the derivation from duds" only to reject it contemptuously. Prof. F. A. MARCH, Jr., who looked after the "Standard's" etymologies, accepts that derivation as almost self-evident. The editors of "Webster's International Dictionary." also in 1890, contented themselves

"dude. A kind of dandy: especially one characterized by an ultra fashionable style of dress and

with this safe and correct statement:

other affectations. (Recent.) " Prof. EDWARD S. SHELDON of Harvard. to whom the "International's" etymologies were intrusted, is too careful and accurate a scholar to make a guess at the

derivation of a slang word of which the origin was uncertain. will have nothing to do with the "Century" and "Standard" statements. When he reached the letter D in the "New English Dictionary " he rejected the London origin of "dude" and expressed the more general belief that the word came into vogue in New York in 1883. That, we believe, is the remember the early days of "dude," and issue. Englishmen certainly regard the word as an

importation from America

the highest living authority probably in English philology, who, assuming that dude" is of American origin, undertakes in the United States he "naturally suspects" that the word has been suggested by some German dialect. He finds a Low German dudeldop, dudendop or dudelkop, a simpleton or sleepyhead, which leads and to dudden and duddern, to be drowsy, is Dutch. The root he guesses is Tod, the English "death," and then he instances many English words, in common use and in dialect, that are connected with that root, dother, dote, doddy, doddie, dawdle,

and among the countless persons who can remember its first appearance there must be some who can point to the particular farce, or caricature or newspaper joke that made it popular. "Dude," we suspect, is the product of the East Side rather than of East Frisia, and we should look to our BEAU BRUMMELS or to HARRIGAN and HART rather than to the Germans for its rapid spread. Some one ought to step in with positive facts, at any rate, and save Prof. SKEAT from chasing etymological will o' the wisps and the dude from being crushed by the dictionar es.

The Anti-Imperialist Retreat.

BRYAN, who accuses the Administration of imperialism in the Philippines, offers a compromise with imperialism by giving a "stable government to the Filipinos." A prominent Bryanite, the Hon, EDWARD M. SHEPARD, has admitted that we ought to our holding the "whole archipelago," not an item of commerce before last year, countenanced "the possession of Manila and perhaps a few other ports."

All these ideas were fully examined by a commission specially detailed for the

If the very foremost leaders of antiimperialism are thus imperialists, what machinery, the price of an ordinary watch remains of the Democratic campaign but or clock has been so cheapened as to in- free silver and the anarchy of the Chicago

Mr. Croker's Hopeless Task.

The Hon. RICHARD CROKER is at his desk of voters, the laborers and the young men, especially the young who will vote for the first time.

Mr. CROKER is the scientific engineer of a night before election he will know pretty | fore by our own Government. accurately what the Democratic vote in this town will be; and we dare say that he will find it to be of a somewhat different word, even when it is in general use and is size from that he gives to it in those bland predictions which he has to put forth in his capacity of chief " stamper," whooperup and cheerer of Mr. BRYAN.

The laborer and ABSALOM are liable to language. The term "dude," however, had disappoint Mr. BRYAN in case they don't the luck to be taken in very soon after its | depend upon Mr. CROKER for a job. Why should a laborer vote to lower the value between the dictionary makers or of that of his labor, to increase his chances of being cut of work, to check capital from going into new enterprises and widening the demand for labor? And what is there in Bryanism with its rage against wealth and business and modern business methods. with its dishonorable and ruinous scheme of finance, with its coddling of rebellion in the Philippines and its blindness to their vast potentialities-what is there in Bryanism to win ABSALOM, the eager and hopeful ; ABSALOM with the world as his oyster?

Mr. CROKER will find that the voters will put the man-made dollar above his speechmade friend, Mr. BRYAN.

We quote from the New York Journal this alleged incident during a shopping expedition uptown by Mrs. BRYAN:

"At the next store she was recognized by the crowd women shoppers, who elbowed and jostled to catch

a glimpse of the probable future First Lady.
"A little fueldent, characteristic of Mrs. BRYAN, occurred during the purchase of a tortoise shell comb. She was greatly attracted by a certain design, but hesitated over the price. The saleswoman then produced the same style of comb in imitation tortoise

'It is very pretty, but I do not like things that pass for what they are not.""

Why should the Bryanite organs drag into the

THE DUTY OF PATRIOTISM.

Prominent Brooklyn Democrat's Reason for Voting for Mr. McKinley. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Two or three weeks ago, under the signature of "An-Dr. JOHN MURRAY, on the other hand, other Gold Democrat," I tried to how why a vote for Mr. Bryan was inconsistent with true Democracy. Further study of the platform adopted by the Kansas City Convention and the arguments of its supporters only confirms that

While the candidate still advocates his 16 to 1 theory of finance, his disciples in this State have abandoned its hopeless defence and rely for common impression also among those who their political salvation upon the 'paramount

This, it seems, embodies three principal propositions. It is claimed, first, that our operations in the Philippine Islands will cause Now comes Prof. WALTER W. SKEAT, too great a financial strain upon this country; the efore, they say, "Let us vote for Bryan and save expense." It is safe to say that his mere election will cause a business disturbance, to work out a German etymology for the panic and disaster that will cost his fellow word on pretty shaky premises, in the countrymen a greater amount than the ex-Athenceum. As there are many Germans, pense of maintaining our forces in those islands for the next twenty years. This will be, in spite of all the endeavors of all the financial institutions of this country to prevent it.

It is public conflience alone that to-d vy gives value to our currency-confidence of the intention of the Government to redeem every dollar him to duddig, stupid, and duddigheid, of its money with 23 22-100 grains of gold if it is so desired. The mere averment of the Demowhich is East Frisian, and dodderig, which | cratic candidate that so far as he can he will about fourteen or fifteen grains of gold as equivalent to 23 22-100 grains of gold has already so shaken that confidence that one of his most prominent advocates in Brooklyn is already demanding from his private debtors the insertion of gold clauses in his mortuages. In the event of gold clauses for the event with the clause for the clause for the cla manding from his private debtors the insertion

Let the working men figure out for themselves what this will cost, and what the end will be. A second phase of the "paramou tissue" is the fear that the army of 100,00) so diers, necessary to our operations in the Philippines, will subsequently be used to subvert our liberties, to overthrow our Republic and establish an empire upon its ruins.

Patriots of alien birth, to whom Americanism is not a heritage, may so misunderstand the people among whom they have sought their nomes as to think this possible. Men like Carl Schurz, Bourke Cockran and Governor Altgeld cannot be barned for not understanding bettor the character and temper of the American people, and the spirit that animates their soldiers, from the private in the ranks to the Genera! in command.

Before either of these gentlemen had ever set foot upon our soil the people had been tested, their soldiers had been tested, and no approciable trace of "militarism" discovered. The War of the Revolution and later the Mexican War certainly left upon us no lasting taint of "im-

perialism. The spirit of patriotism that pervaded the to "keep Manila." On Monday night at American armies at the close of our Civil War Lynn, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, another | was demonstrated even by those of them who of the kind, while declaring his opposition | had fought on the losing side. Like many of our Civil War Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, to ally misconceived the character of our soldiery. The raply to the leaders of the Confederate forces to overtures he then made was, that if his efforts to establish an empire in purpose, the commission to arrange the Mexico should provoke war with the United Treaty of Paris, They were rejected States they would be found fighting again because the holding of the entire Philippine | under the old flug. It is the same spirit that limited, and through the development and Archipelago was seen to be the only rational animates our army to-day. Our sidders are American citizens as much as we are and just as jealous of the prerogatives of that citizenship. The mere intimation that they could be employed in any attempt to disrupt this Republic is a gross insult to our absent soldiers, which every sane American should resent and rebuke. A suredir the last man to countenance such a calumny is he who posed before the country

as a Colonel in command of one of its regiments. Still, Bryan was never a real - oldier. The remaining proposition of the "parasharp now. His aim is to catch two classes | proval of many men of intelligence and of undoubted honesty of purpose. It is that our a most unsatisfactory result to the pix

pendence, to the principles of our own Consti- ing a less frequent and less satisfactory service for scientific machine, and by the Saturday tution and to the precedents established hereto-To sustain this sweeping indictment, it is first of all necessary to regard all of our own countrymen who have spoten with any nuthority about the statue of affairs and events in the Philippine Islands as liars. From Admira. Dowey to Bishop Potter, the testimony of all must be disregarded as unworthy of belief, and head of truth in Philippine matters. No wonder they liken him to George, Washington!

For my own part, I cannot attain to the requisite degree of credulity, and consequently can nothing in which the Administration has seriously transcended the limits of its duty. On the cont-ary, consistently with our tra-

seriously transcered dethe limits of its dery.

On the contrary, consistently with our traditions in accord with the precedents established by Jefferson and dackson, our Government is but do not its duty by its own citizens by the inhabitants of our new possessions and by the age in which we live.

It is easy to inderstand how some men with milds steeped in and narr wed by classical lore can only view the pres at att. de of our Repu its with timidity and reprobation. To them civilitation is still the civilization of antiquity, we neach tribe and nation sought to be a law unto itself, when the very name "forcinger" also signified "enemy."

The spirit of the dominant civilization to-day is cosmoplitum, not local. Its genius transcends the limits of any country, is restricted to the civilitation of the chirteen colonies. It contained the living verm of expansion. It was word wide in its and lication. Continuing their Declaration, they claime as inherent in every main the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of his pieces and that to secure those rights governme to are instituted among men. But the liberty of which trey spoke was personal rath rethan national.

Consistent with the was timents is the demand of civilization that any wan, no matter where born or under what conditions, shall be enabled to exercise those same rights anywhers on this habitable globe, uncer such re-rictions only as are necessary to the cense vation of the equal right of his fellow men. What those restricts are list to be provided application among all evilized peoples. It is not to the right of his fellow men. What those restricts of the contra Why should the Bryanite organs drag into the canvass the estimable helpmate of the candidate? Is it to make completions the contrast between the wie who does not like things that between the wie who does not like things that pass for what they are not and the husband who wants to make a forty-seven-cent dollar pass for a hundred-cent dollar?

There is unmistakably a fear among the people of Paterson that any extended delay of the authorities in bringing the prisoners to trial may tend to defeat justice. There is reason to believ, however, that little appreh nison on this account ned be felt. The magnitude of the off-nee is sufficient to keep it fresh in the public mind for a long time.

But for the sale of Paterson's reepectability, it is to be hoped that the trial of denny Boss-Chieffer's murderers will be delayed no longer than is absolutely proper.

We are not aware that any speaker during the present campaign has exposed in terser fashion than the Hon Charless F fainchild, a Democrat, the unter humbur of the pretext of Carl Schulz and chorse for refusing to vote for McKinler and conserved.

The President had no more right to give up that and the fear of the conserved in the part of the conserved in the part of the conserved in the conserved

CITY OF CHICAGO NOT LIABLE. Decision in Suits for Damages Done in the Big

Strike of 1894. CHICAGO, I'l., Oct. 27. - Suits against the city for damages to railroad property during the strike in 1894, in which over \$2,000,000 is involved, were virtually decided in the city's make the people accept silver bullion worth favor to-day by a jury in Judge Henecy's court. A verdict of not guilty in the case of Armour & Co. against the city of Chicago is interpreted by Corporation Counsel Walker to mean the litigating companies will not be able to recover damages for the destruction

MRS. MANNING BACK FROM PARIS. Content With the Decision That Denied Her the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Mrs. Daniel Manning, who arrived yesterday aboard the American liner New York from Southampton and Cherbourg, represented the United States in several capacities at the Paris Exposition. She was a Commissioner, a representative of the women of America at the unveiling of the statue of Washington, and a delegate of the Daughters of the Revolution delegate of the Daughters of the Revolution at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette. Sho sai that she had been treated with the greatest courtesy by Commissioner Peck and was satisfied with the ceclaion of the French Government not to confer upon her the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honor. She saw the World's Fair at Chicago and thought that it was artistically not equal to the Paris Exposition.

W. C. T. U. WORKER FAVORS CANTEEN. Mrs. Garre Says the System Works Well in

Porta Rico. CHICAGO, Oct. 27.-Mrs. Jane Belden Garre of Fullerton, Neb., a prominent W. C. T. U. worker, for many years identified with the temperance organization, has just returned the "anti-imporialists" of to-day, at the close of | from Porto Rico and expresses the opinion that it is better to have the Government supply the soldiers with liquor, under careful regulation, than to allow them to buy intoxicants pro-

"If the use of alcohol is permitted," said Mrs "If the use of alcohol is permitted, and can Garre, "my opinion is that better discipline can be maintained and less crime w!!! result when the quantity and quality are regulated by military law and it is used by the soldier when he is under the control of his superior officer. This is the unanimous opinion of all Americans in San Juan."

"STAR" STREET CARS IN THE SOUTH. An Ordinance for Separate Cars for Whites

and Negroes Defeated in New Orleans, From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. The Council last night, by the decisive vote of 12 defeated the separate car ordinance, providing in Tammany Hall every morning at 10 mount issue" has concededly gained the ap- have returned to separate street cars in the last few months; and they have operated the new system with G vernment is at present conducting such a companies. The new system has had the effect of war of subjugation in the Philippine Islands | driving the negroes from the cars, thus cutting down as is contrary to our own Declaration of Inde- the revenues of the companies and, therefore, entail-

the public. There is further the extreme difficulty of enforcing the law, and it was never enforced in the star car days, when white men. In a harry, paid no attention to it, but insisted on mounting the first car that came dong, whether it had or had not a star on it. There is finally, the danger contained in any law which authorizes the conductor to decide whither a man is col-red or not. It would thrust a dangerous responsibility on him, certain to produce serious | ba ded." we must accept Aguinaldo as the fountain trouble scorer or later. Two or three days ago a head of truth in Philippine matters. No deputy sheriff in Jefferson reported that he had

I would have on that day a celebration of the Hely | self." Communion in every church and chapel and meeting house throughout all Ch istian lands, with the use of such special prayers and lessons as the ecclesiastical authorities may see fit to "set forth," and a special collection for missions. And I would that at midnight of that last day of the century, in every place of worship, the people gather, "young men and maidens, old men and children." to praise the name of the Lord; and as the new century came in I would have every voice and heart and soul, every chime and organ, swell "the great Creator's praise."

Where it is possible I would have the holy places illuminated. Where there is lack of clerical supply I would have some faithful layman lead the devotions of the people. Let no one, in city or country, on plain or mountain, in bondage or free, aship or ashore, be without the opportunity of joining publicly in Chrisdanity's twentleth century "Birth Hymn,

Charles Budley Warner's Bellef.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Some three summers ago Charles Dudley Warner was sitting on the balcony of a club overlooking Madison Square taking his afternoon coffee; there had been some take of the club moving uptown, which, by the way, it has since done. Mr. Warner said, in his quiet way, "Ten years from now they will be sorry they moved uptown. I will be sorry, too. Hold on, no I wont, for I will be dead. Yes, but I will be gorry anyway " Could there be a more naive and frank admission of his firm beitef in a her after in which he would bear a personal part and of which he would be a stient witness?

Ind fference in Virginia.

From the Richmond Times. BOYKINS, Va. Oct. 25.—The same indifference occasis in this section concerning the political issues of the day as is noticeable in other portions of the y. It is true a Bryan, Stevenson and Maynard has been formed, but the membership is small. ery large majority of the best citizens of this preido not take any interest whatever in the club. the few have permitted their names to be enrolled. They do not, however, attend the meetings.

The Campaign in Texas. From the Hillsbore, Tex., Mirror. politics is so dull in Dallas the Registrar can gram up a crowd with an old-fashioned cow bell.

a means to the securing of good government, which was the one end they sought.

No one real zed better than our fathers that sell-g vernment when cond et d by people lacking the requisite capacity is productive only of a hideou and faniastic travesty of liberty. Thomas Jeffersen himself, the very founder of Democracy, coni not credit the cree lest of Louis ana with this necessary canactive, yet they were far better qualified than our Filtich os of to-day. For this reason, do bless, the consent of the Louisianians to our rule over them was never asked.

Assuredly these considerations should show the ab urdity, the injustice of the attacks based upon the sentence quoted made upon the Administration for its conduct of affeirs in the Philippin s. It was to save them from tyranny and mi rule that in the cause of civilization we intervened in behalf of Spain's colonies against their mether country. How r decilous our attack, if we now abandon those whom we have at so ground the sentence of a fate worse than that from which we are so prominent a factor.

Againaldo's precious army was never intended to establish liberty as the fathers interpreted it. His purpose was by its all to crush out all opposition and start up a government of his own. Had he been allowed to carry out his scheme it would have r-suited in chaos.

Most of Mr. Bryan's other-schemes would end in chaos, and chaor is the aim of anarchy.

Brooklyn, Oct. 27. Edmund R. Terry.

CITY OF CHICAGO NOT LIABLE.

second largest lumber market in the world, had declined to such an extent that the des ruction of the market was threatened. Free Canadian lumber and industrial paralys's had done their work, and hundreds of men were walking the streets, while lake steamers and barges and canalboats lay idle in the harbor. Prices were at rick hottom. In the compaign of 1892 the Ceveland slogan here was: "Free lumber means more lumber; more lumber means more work." And this is the face of the fact that the last year of the Har ison Administration had witnessed high-water mark in the lumber trade here. By 1896 the lumbermen and lumber handlers had discovered that free lumber meant ruln. They voted for McKinley, and the Dingley bill followed. To-day he lumber trade is buoyant, and prices are at the highest notch ever known here.

In 1896 the greatest nut and bold manufacturing establishment in the world, dinated on Oliver street in this city, was gract calle idle, and the proprieters, Plumb, Burdict & Barnard, were on the verge of binkrupley. To-day the big plant is running at its full capacity and many hundreds of skilled workmen are employed at excellent wares. streets, while lake steamers and barges and

many hundreds of skilled workmen are employed at excellent war s.

In 1896 the Buffalo Steam Pump Company's works. Oliver street, North Tonawands, were abandoned. To-day this big plant is operating at its full capacity and still can of fill shifts orders promp by. Great pumps of the finest workmans in are sent to England Scotland, the Continent of Europe, Aus relia and almost every other quarier of the civilized world.

In 1896 the Niazara Radiator Works were as silen as a tomb not a man worked within the

In 1808 the Niazara Radiator Works were as silen as a tomb; not a man worked within the walts of the great building. To-day the works are in full blest, and the commany connot begin to fill its orders on time. Its products go all over the world.

In 1808 the Armitage-Hurschell Company, manufacturers of sceam riding galleries and other amusement apparatus, were on the polit of cosing their orks. To-day they are selling merry-zo-rour ds and other of their products all over the world their South American and West Indian trade being especially heavy.

To 1806 the barrel-organ factory of Eugene DeKleist—the orly exclusive barrel-organ menufacturing plant in the world—was ide. To-day its products are sold in half the countries of the clobe, and the demand for them is steadily increasing.

the clobe, and the demand for them is steadily increasing.

In 1896 Tonawanda, which is just across the Tonawanda Creek from North To awanda, had not a sirvle factory of any importance in operation. The large establishments had all a creek down under the blighting influences followed and rule. To-da Ton wand, has a number of important industries, including the new plant of the Buffalo Steel company, and the cld carally large is booming. The Buffalo Steel Company is running its plant right and day, and another large firm, the Gillie Engine and Machine Company, has begin the controller of a large new foundry. Many new manufacturing plants are expected to locate in Tonawanda as well as in North Tonawanda.

Such has been the experience of the twing

in North Tongwinda.

Such has been the experience of the twin cities, and the for-going facts furnish a striking libratiation of the wisdom of sur porting Republican policies and candidates.

Four years ago two-thirds of the working mentages the contract of the contract here stood on street corners and oursed their fate. Now they are busy all day long, and in the evening they can of rot to take their well-f dand well-clad families to a theatre. The work namen of the Torawandas want their brother tollers all over this broad land to NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., Oct. 27.

MAY NOT CHANGE ITS NAME.

Good Ground Must Show Better Ground for Having the Title of Bayhampton. GOOD GROUND, L. I., Oct. 27 .- The name of this old vi lage m y not be changed to Bayhampton after all. A majority of the ropulation expres d themselves in favor of the change and were led to believe that the Po t for the separation of negroes and whites in the street cars. Other Southern cities operated star cars at one time; all have abandoned the system, but three cities and the change, but fails to se any good reason for it. The department down not allow. n mes of two words to be given to any new Post office, but it is against changing old names owing to the confusion likely to result until

the rostal cerks be one familier with the evianmes. Word has a gold diere from Washington hat better round must be shown for the desired change before it will be mids.

Sherlock Holmes, Jr. From the Chicago Times Herald. "Do you see that man with the dark mus-

tache?" said Sherlock Holmes, Jr. "Yes. Do you know him?" "I never saw him before. He is married. He ought to live in a flat, but doesn't. His wife is afraid of the bired girl, and he is left.

irouble sooner or later. Two or three days ago a deputy sheriff in Jefferson reported that he had killed a negro who had resisted arrest. A clost rexamination disclosed the fact that the negro was an Italian from New Orleans. Is it not probable that the street or ord close would make many mistakes like that of the deputy sheriff in Jefferson, and that while men mistaken for negroes because they happened to be proptured brunettes would, like this Italian, object to being treated as negroes.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

A Proposition for a Universal Religious Celebration of Its Incoming.

The Ree William N. Dunnell in the Churchman. The cutury will and on the M anday fellowing the Senday after Christmas. Why may we not, by general consent and mutual understanding, mark that day out from common time, age, even from "Kalendared" days, by lifting a wave of united Christian worship that will roll around the world, which "He hath called from the rising up of the sun, even unto the going down of the same"

I would have on that day a celebration of the Hely Communion in every church and changel and meeting.

The contract while the contract of the same of the period which is well as the live and form the rising up of the sun, even unto the going down of the same."

I would have on that day a celebration of the Hely Communion in every church and changel and meeting. "Mr Holmes, you are an everlasting marvel.

Began Anew at 66 and Succeeded.

From the Mexican Herald. An American came to this country at 68 with a wife and four children and \$11 in his pocket, having lost a fortune in another country by having lost a fortune in another country by suc-milation. This man was "game." He started in doing odd lobs of surveying down in the hot country, raised vegetables on a small tract of land he hired, gradually acquired some upland country where everybody said coffee could not be grown, and made a success of his plantation. He added more land as time wend on, and now takes in \$30,000 a year gold from his plant, the less now and soys that, were he again to lose his property, he has the grit to begin life over again.

Asked to Pay for His Bees' Damages.

From the Chicago Record,

South Laven, Mich., Oct. 17.—One of the most reculiar suits at law ever brought before any court is seen to be tried in Van Buren county between two neighbors and old friends. One of the men, H. D. Burrell of South Baven, keeps about sixty colonies of bees. The other is a peach grower. A few weeks ago the latter commissed of the former's tree destroying the early Crawford reaches, claiming that the bees came into his orchard in large numbers, bit holes in the fruit and rendered it unmarketable, for which he demanded \$200. Prof. J. M. Rankin of the agricultural college and the entomologist of the Agricultural Derastment at Washington will be called as expert witnesses by the defence in a sult for damages. From the Chicago Record.

Four Children in Less Than a Year.

From the Providence Journal. Mrs. Alexis Calandre, a French-Canadian woman who lives at Anthony, gave birth to woman who lives at Antbony, gave birth to twins, a pair of boys, Monday night. On Nov. 6 of last year Mrs. Ca andre gave birth to another pile of twins, making a total of four sice has contributed to the Pawtuxet Valley's population in less than a year Mrs Calandre was married five years ago ast August and is now the mother of seven children.

Water Lands Claims Cut Down Two-Thirds. Corporation Counsel Whalen has issued a statement giving the present status of the various condemnation proceedings in connection with the preservation and santary main enance of the water supply for Manhattan and The Bronx. The statement shows that claimants got \$1 wh re they asked fo. \$1. The aggregate of the claims so far adjusted was \$6,204.504, and the amount awarded was \$2,214,500.